

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1837.

show the moral turpitude which has charac-

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

press late in the afternoon, for a moment look at the evidence adduced by Dr. C. for his statements. A highly respectable and esteemed episcopal clergyman, is now unjustly charged into the arena—statements are made for him, by Dr. C. which were not true, which were uncorroborated by him, and which made it incumbent on him to give to Dr. Dudley his explanation, and, in doing so, to give the history of the circumstances which gave rise to it; which was as follows: Dr. C. had called on the Reverend gentleman in Louisville, who, in the conversation which occurred, hinted at the subject of the removal of the Medical School; Dr. C. was, or professed to be, charged, that a subject on which secrecy had been sworn to, was to be divulged; Dr. C. talked of in Louisville—he intimated to the clergyman his opinion that he had not his in-

"Theologians were sterner than fathers and convicts than school-boys," said Dr. Cuthbert says, because of his great and acknowledged difficulty in obtaining the material for his department.—Dr. C. says—but good witnesses, his colleagues, have proved to the trustees, that Dr. D. although, some years ago, he complained of this quality, and the anxiety which it caused him had been removed;—he was known to make no complaint of the kind.—It was in fact shown, that for some winters past, the lectures had closed with an excess of material on hand; and that, last winter in particular, more could have been obtained if it had been wanted. Why was it not wanted? The students, who attended his lectures, and who would have been glad to have had no time for dissection; and Dr. C. himself by the delivery of *private* instruction, during

The first act of Dr. C. and his agents, was the slanderous publication against Drs. Dudley and Richardson, issued from the Louisville press, and sent by hundreds to the ex-tinguish-flowered even into the Amphitheatrum of Dudley, and the hands of the assembled class. A more bit-ter and scurrilous abuse of scandalous imputations, could not have been framed against a convict. The public have seen it. The effort desired by the author of this scandalous tissue of heightened abuse, was that of exciting Dr. D.'s known sanguine temperament to acts of violence, which would break up the session;—or to prejudice

...invention the facts would not come out until after the session were over—the time for which the school was called together. A single disorganizing object was effected. He, however, had taken a stand, from which there was no retreat, had passed the Rubicon, and his efforts now, to destroy the standing of the school, were open and undisguised. He openly painted imaginary pictures of its deficiencies; and in his public class, in contradiction to what he had said in private, he had said, *before*, he basely insinuated that his efforts to convey instruction of practical importance to him in his chair, were cramped, *forthwith by the want of a hospital!* But let us draw a curtain upon this last disfigured subterfuge. Dr. C. has been found out, and asserted to the citizens of New Britain as may have been the son of your father.

This uncorrupted statement of facts, will, it is believed, induce the officers to dismiss the public mind, and will be a full answer to all the abuse and slander which has emanated from the arch-intriguer; while it will also clearly

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

J. CLARKE & CO.
Lexington, Ky. March 30th, 1837.—16—

Lex march 25, 1837—13-1m Obs & Rep

THOMAS M. HICKY,
March 2, 1837.—9-16.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1837.

To Correspondents.—From the course pursued by Mr Wickliffe, in his late publication, we do not consider him entitled to courtesy or forbearance; yet a communication from A. is too rancorous and abusive—too much in character with Mr W. to obtain admission in the Gazette, as we hope to maintain a reputation for decency.

A considerable portion of this day's Gazette is occupied with an exposition of the situation of the Medical School. On this subject we have heretofore been silent, believing that the least said would be best; but the anxiety of the public, to be informed, has induced the insertion.

The entire dissolution of the Medical School, was thought advisable by the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University. If its worthy chairman, Robert Wickliffe esq. saw the propriety of this measure, one would suppose that self respect should have prevented his censure of Gen. Jackson for the dissolution of his Cabinet under similar circumstances. But "it is safer for one man to steal a horse, than for another to look over the hedge," says the old proverb.

One hundred and sixty thousand persons are said to have died of the plague, at Constantinople, during the year 1836.

LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided, that a Bond, conditioned that the obligor shall not follow a particular business for a given length of time, is void.

The response of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. the elder, to a call upon him to become a candidate for Congress, at length made its appearance in the columns of the Observer & Reporter.

Among the many portions which recommend themselves to the readers of this lucid exposition of the situation of this great republic, both prospective and retrospective, we are at a loss which most to admire.

The private affairs of the writer, require his attention, and he declines the nomination with "some reluctance," but feels well assured that nothing he "could do will be left undone by any one whom the district may select."

[Let the owners of real estate in Lexington reflect upon what those private affairs are, which operate so strongly upon Mr. W. as to detain him at home in these perilous times.]

He most acrimoniously denounces Amos Kendall, and describes him as having wielded greater power than ever has been awarded to either Nesselrode, Talleyrand, or even the great banker, Rothschild, who has been said to have governed all the courts of Europe.

There is one thing evident, both to the political friends and enemies of Mr Wickliffe—that he is a mania. This has been believed by his opponents for years—when he attributed the lifting of the crops by frost, and the spread of the cholera in the United States, to the Administration of General Jackson. But his last trade, has convinced even his friends, that on the subject of national politics, he is entirely deranged. His sanity on other subjects is admitted by all. The adroit manner in which he procured the call to be made on him, in order to get an opportunity to vent his gall upon innocent and unoffending individuals, shews his usual skill of management in all matters save the one to which we have alluded.

Mr Wickliffe's age did not seem an opposing argument, when he was desirous of supplanting Kentucky's favorite, Clay, as United States Senator; and we are by no means certain, that the mortification of disappointment at the result of that election, and the acceptance of Mr Clay, has not called forth the hisses and innuendoes against that gentleman.

"The fathers, the old and the grave," should according to Mr Wickliffe be excluded from the Legislative Halls, and attend the elections where he intends to be found. In Congress he wishes not to see "old men groaning under the weight of years, or sighing for domestic peace; not candidates for judgments, collectorships, secretarieships, or Presidentships." [Mark the hit.]

Take Mr Wickliffe's production in toto, and we pronounce it unequalled by Wise or Peyton, and not to be matched by any tissue of scurrility, to be found, and must be the raving of a madman.

M. Deponier, the French Minister to the U. States, arrived at Norfolk on the 4th inst.

There are said to have been about one hundred failures in New York, amounting to about \$60,000,000.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on the third Monday in April, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments.

Our latest accounts from Texas are to the 24 April. All was quiet, and no fears of a Mexican invasion.

Hon. CHILTON ALLEN has been appointed by Gov. Clarke, president of the board of Internal Improvements, vice Wm. Owsley, resigned—and Col. ARCHIBALD WOODS, a member of the board, vice John Green, resigned.

The case of Connett, indicted for murder, occupied the whole of the week before last. On Monday of last week the jury was discharged, being unable to find a verdict.

On Tuesday the trial of Turnbull came on which continued until yesterday, when the jury

found a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced him to two years confinement in the Penitentiary.

Going the whole. It will be perceived by the following from the Hartford Times of the 8th April, how political matters stand in Connecticut:

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Connecticut has elected the entire Democratic Ticket for State officers by 1800 majority, and secured large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Messrs. TOUCEY, INGHAM, HALEY, WAITTLESEY, PHELPS and HOLT are re-elected to Congress. In no districted State in the Union, has the Democracy before been able to elect their entire Congressional Ticket. The utmost exertion was made by the Federalists to again bring the State under their domination. The "Godlike Webster" travelled the State just before the election, bawling his breath for dinners in the cause of Hartford Convention Federalism, but instead of a blessing to his party in Connecticut, he has proved a curse.

The Democrats have elected of the twenty-one Senators, FOURTEEN.

We have seen in operation, a newly invented machine for making shingles. The invention is Mr. WILLIAM BELL's, of this city, the well known patentee of the Bedstead, who is pursuing the necessary measures to procure a patent for his late invention. With a four horse power, he will be enabled to manufacture eight or nine thousand per day of the most superior shingle we have ever beheld—a sample of which may be seen at this office.

Perpetual Motion. The Green River Union, heads an Editorial thus: "discovered at last! yea, we have seen it with our own eyes, even in Russellville!" and then states, that Doctor BURN, of Adairsville, in Logan county, after about six years application, "has succeeded in putting together a piece of mechanism, which completely exhibits the long sought for PERPETUAL MOTION."

We have but little doubt our brother of the Union has been deceived, as was Colonel Duane and thousands of the Philadelphia, many years ago by Redheifer. We have seen many strange sights. We have seen Sena Sama swallow a sword; but we never saw the Perpetual Motion, nor do we ever expect to see it, except in the works of Nature. However, for the amusement of our mechanical enthusiasts, we will endeavor to give the Union's description of this wonderful piece of mechanism in our next.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Ky. Apl. 15. To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette:

In the Observer & Reporter of this week, a writer who signs himself "Montgomery," makes some remarks on the appointment of K. FARROW as successor to Judge ROBBINS. He says, "no one supposed that the law in its prospective operation, was intended to bear on Judge Robbins." "Montgomery's" coterie must have been narrow indeed. I know of many men who never, for a moment, have tolerated the proposition for an increase of salary, unless it had been for the purpose of reaching R. One of the best evidences of that fact is to be found in this district; it is, that with the expectations of a few sectarians in politics and religion, the large mass of citizens are satisfied with the Governor, and believe that he was actuated by good motives. A man on paper may induce others to believe there exists great excitement and dissatisfaction; but I can assure you such is not the fact. The assertion, that the moral and religious as a community are opposed to the new Judge, is gratuitous. "Montgomery's" religious circle may be so circumscribed as to produce such a belief. Sectarianism may have lessened, and it may have added to the number of Judge Farrow's friends. Does "Montgomery" intend to exclude from the number of the moral and religious, the numerous and respectable society of Reformers? The greater portion of these are among Judge Farrow's advocates, as also are a pretty equal division of Methodists and old Baptists. So far as I know in this county, the members of the bar are in favor of the appointment of Farrow, at least I have heard that but one of them signed a recommendation in favor of Robbins.

As regards Judge Farrow's support of Governor Clarke, that was decided on by him when we were under the impression that the opposing candidate would be Governor MOREHEAD. Under this state of feeling, Judge Farrow solicited Judge Clarke to become a candidate, and at a time when no one dreamed of a resignation, for in this quarter we are of Mr. Jefferson's faith, "that few die and none resign." I can never believe that Governor Clarke gave him, R., any intimation that he would reappoint him either when he was before the people or after his election. Friends and foes of the Governor here, believe him to be a man of firmness, and they all know, that he is a man of too much political acumen not to know that Judge Robbins's popularity could advance him nothing, his own vote being the sum total of his political influence. I wish to say nothing in derogation of Judge R. He has been superseded, let him go, and I for one would not be willing to add a single pang to his

mortified feelings. Men in this Judicial district who do not act always under party impulse, departed from their usual distinctions, and some recommended Robbins, and some, Farrow; but the greater portion who did this were in favor of Farrow for he numbers among his advocates some of the most talented and influential of the opposition to his political sentiments. "Montgomery" closes by saying, "and our Judge is little Kenaz Farrow;" no more suitable reply can be made to this than by the story of the two Lawyers who quarrelled—one being a large man, threatened the small one that he would put him in his pocket—the reply was if he did he would have more law in his pocket than in his head. No man will hold Judge Farrow responsible for the imprudent acts of his friends. All that he and his friends ask is, that he shall be tested by his judicial acts. We know him to be capable and honest, and trust that his course will be such as to constrain the opposition to approve it.—Since his appointment, he is indefatigable in his legal studies, and this, in addition to his former acquisitions, will make him what the country wants, an intelligent, impartial Judge without the superciliousness of self-importance. The Bath Court has just adjourned, and from what I learn, not a murmur of disapprobation is heard in opposition to his course.

JUSTICE. It is due to Judge Farrow, that such Editors as have inserted the communication of "Montgomery" should also give place to this, and the request is respectfully made.

From the Nashville Banner of the 10th inst. TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention having been drawn by a friend to certain comments in the Nashville Republican and in the Whig and Banner, upon what purports to be "extracts from the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Department, &c. &c." among which is the testimony in part of Judge WHITE—beg leave to state to the public, that in due time, when I receive the Journal of these proceedings, and as soon as the state of my health permits, I shall expose the injustice done to me by Judge White, and those who have used his attempt to connect my name with dishonorable overtures, in the political contest which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

It is due to myself now, to state that I never had, or held but one conversation with Mr. Orville Bradley on the subject of the late election, and this was in my own carriage, on my way from the Hermitage to Washington in the fall of 1834, company with Messrs. A. J. Donelson and Mr. Lewis Randolph. He fell in with us on the way on horseback. We were going to halt for the night at his father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in my carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming from that good old staunch Republican Gov. Blount, then sitting at Nashville, attempted to be gotten up by John Bell and others, with the view of nominating Judge White for the Presidency, in opposition to any nomination which the great body of the Republican party might make at the convention, proposed to be held at Baltimore. This project Gov. Blount informed me, he opposed as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine on this statement, disclosed, conveyed any other sentiment than that of concurrence in the wisdom of the council which Gov. Blount had given.

As I shall however, notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr. Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the Committee, of a proposition of mine, to run Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, is utterly false. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or to any one else; nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the tissue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterizes the whole of Mr. Bradley's narrative on this subject.

ANDREW JACKSON. Bank of Kentucky. JOHN I. JACOBS, esq., President of this institution, resigned yesterday, and JAMES GUTHRIE, esq. was elected by the board of directors to fill the vacancy.—Lou. Pub. Adv.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 5th of April, contains the following interesting letters from the city of Mexico.—This much distracted country is doubtless on the verge of another revolution.

Mexico, March 8, 1837. My Dear Sir.—Knowing your anxiety for any thing in the shape of news from this capital, I again wait on you with the principal events since my last respects. By the last arrival of the English packet the French Minister received instructions from his Government, to demand immediate restitution from this Government, of the amount taken from the French citizens, under the decree of the Force Loan, and an adjustment of all other matters in controversy, he has not yet received his answer from this Government.

The English Ministers, I am informed, received similar instructions. On the night of the 4th inst. the message of the President of the United States, was received by this Government by express from Vera Cruz via New Orleans. It produced a greater sensation in this capital, than any circumstance for a long time. Congress was convened the next day in Secret Session. As far as I can learn, their action was any thing but favorable to an amicable adjustment of the official between the two countries. I also heard that the Chambers were discussing the propriety of issuing Private Licenses, and sending them up the Mediterranean, by an agent, for sale.—The Government and people seem to treat the Message with the utmost contempt.

I am anxiously looking for information from Washington city. Our citizens with capital, consider their situation at this crisis, critical and dangerous. A commotion has been spoken of in our

city for these two or three nights, in consequence of the depreciation of the copper currency, which is, I was told to day, 50 per cent discount; and there was no doubt of this circumstance alone, producing a convulsion in this distracted country, and our citizens fear a saqueo, if not a loss of life. The Priests, themselves distrust of all moral, or religious obligations from the confession box and pulpit, daily excite the licentious and superstitious leprosy, which compose nine tenths of the population. Prejudice against foreigners, attributing all their misery to them, charge them with abstracting all the Platany ore from the country. Gen. Bustamante and his secret departure for the Northern Army, is indefinitely postponed. Gen. Santa Ana still remains at his Hacienda de Magna de Clavo, waiting the result of events, and the movement of sus Amigos. The tide of public feeling, I understand, is making in his favor in every quarter; in the meantime, the portals are flooded with handbills for and against him—and against extrangers. Assassinations and robberies are things of nightly and daily occurrence, as usual. A more lamentable state of things, probably, never was experienced in any country, and daily growing worse.

You may expect passing events frequently, from, Yours truly,

MEXICO, March 10, 1837.

My Dear Sir.—I had the pleasure of addressing you on the 8th inst. via Tampico. On the morning of the 9th, there was manifest distrust through the capital; about 10 o'clock the Government published a Bando relative to the copper coin, reducing its nominal value to 50 per cent discount. About 11 o'clock, the whole city manifested strong symptoms of commotion, collecting near the palace and market place, the dense mass of poor miserable leprosy moving about like the waves of a troubled sea—driven to desperation by the depreciation of the millions of valueless copper currency the Government have issued. In a few minutes after 11 there was a general rush through the streets, and all doors instantly closed and barricaded, expecting a saqueo. In the meantime the troops made their appearance, and cannon were drawn out in the plaza de Palacio, and about 12 o'clock the military succeeded in restoring tranquility, and the Government issued threatening handbills through the city against any persons who should refuse copper at the fixed value, and the Governor of the city another, ordering all doors opened under a fine of 200 dollars to those who did not. A regular patrol was established through the city, and kept up until this morning. All is quiet, but by no means settled down so.

Saturday 11th, 12 o'clock. I walked out to the Portals, met a Mexican gentleman, who told me that the country was on the eve of a bloody revolution, and that nothing could avert it; the wretched policy of the present Government has brought the country to this lamentable condition, which, he remarked, I expect every moment to see burst out into violence from the populace, who are driven to desperation by their miserable condition. I passed on to a merchant's store, and had been there but a few moments before the human tide came furiously by, every door was instantly slammed to and barricaded. I aided my friend with his and passed out the back way, passed through the turbulent crowd to the Plaza de Palacio, before which, opposite the President's apartment, were several thousand leprosy, crying out that they could get nothing to eat with the copper. I passed on to my office—from the window I observed the market place one mass of people.—In a few moments the troops charged and fired on them—the scene that followed was thrilling—men, women, and children were seen flying and screaming in all directions. In the mean time thousands were collected near the Cathedral in the Plaza, and about two o'clock the populace commenced throwing stones at the stores at the north corner of the Portal, by the Parian, and broke in all the windows of 20 or 30 stores, French English and American.—Having no instruments to force the massy doors of the stores or courts, the military suffered this with impunity, pleased that the attention could be turned from the cause of their misery, the Government, to the foreigners, against whom they cried out with every opprobrious epithet. All is apparently quiet again, strong patrols, cavalry and foot parade through the city—but can it last? The poor, ragged wretches have had nothing to eat to day—all the shops are closed; it is now 7 P.M. and there is no prospect of any thing further.

If a dreadful saqueo does not take place, it will be by interposition of a merciful Providence. If it does take place the foreigners will be the principal victims. J. W. Gen. Santa Ana is still at his Hacienda. Congress have been in secret session ever since the Message of the President of the 6th ult. arrived. 11th, 6 P.M.—The stage has just arrived from Puebla; that city was yesterday in the revolutionary condition of the capital. There they have a more degraded population, if possible, than Mexico. You may well sympathize for your countrymen now in this unhappy country.

MEXICO, March 15, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I had this pleasure on Saturday night, Sunday night, Sunday morning we had another revolutionary movement. Foreigners' houses were attacked by the populace, and all their

windows broken. In some houses in the portals, they were not dispersed until some were killed by the soldiers. On Saturday many were shot and lanced.—Though much excitement pervaded the whole capital on Sunday, it was kept down by the troops.

On Saturday, disaffection manifested itself among the altar, as the government were in arrears to them, they succeeded in procuring funds from the merchants and paid them off. Otherwise they would in all probability have joined the myriads of robbers and murderers which compose about three fourths of the population, and the city would have fallen a prey to a dreadful and merciless saqueo—there is not such a heinous population in the world as in this place and Puebla, and their prejudice and hatred against strangers is daily encouraged by the Padres.

On Monday night it was understood that the troops were to proclaim Gen. Bustamante Dictator, and besides the regular patrol in all the streets, extra guards were at the corners of the streets. No person was allowed to pass without being overhauled—at 11 at night the officers waited on the general for his assent, but he would not yield to their views. They have demanded the resignation of Mr. Corro, the President ad interim, and I hear that he sent it to Congress yesterday, but they could not form a quorum, and I have not heard whether Congress acted on it to-day or not. It is said they will not accept it, as his favorite principles suit the party who have a majority in Congress.

General Moran was spoken of as his successor, but he is too liberal; Alaman also, but he won't suit the troops. The priests will not give up while they have any hopes, and I learned that the lower class are now beginning to speak about the confiscating of their immense property, yet the charm of superstition; broken with them, and their baneful, accursed influence is forever gone in this city, and until it is, Mexico will never be redeemed from its fanatical and miserable vassalage.

Texas and United States matters are all swallowed up, and France in the bargain, in our domestic affairs, which are daily growing worse.

Yours, truly, &c, W.

From the Savannah Georgian of April 15. FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Free Trade, Creswell, from Black Creek, via Jacksonville, we received the following from our correspondent at Jacksonville.

It confirms the intelligence we have heretofore published.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

"BLACK CREEK, April 2.—No news of consequence from the army. Two companies of dragoons left this place this day for the Suwannee river."

OFFICE OF THE COURIER, Jacksonville, March 30.—10 P.M.

[From a Correspondent.] BLACK CREEK, March 30, 1837.

DEAR SIR: News has just arrived, that Capt. Beal, with 150 men, surrounded on Sunday last, and took prisoners, twenty Indians, at Suwannee Old Town. Three of them have since made their escape—among whom is the noted chief Hicks. This news you may rely upon as being correct.

In haste, yours, &c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 30.

It is reported that, on Saturday last, just at sundown, a Mr. Pindarvis was, within three miles of Newnashville, fired on by Indians. There were six Indians in the party, and Mr. Pindarvis came close upon them before he observed them. They endeavored to cut of his retreat, and seemed more desirous to take him and his horse than to kill him. When they saw that he was about to succeed in making his retreat, they fired two shots at him.

The same party took off two horses belonging to Col. Rawles. These Indians are stragglers, it is supposed, and their acts no indication of the intention of the Indians generally.

From the Commonwealth. COURT OF APPEALS.

The docket contains 419 causes; 46 are held under advisement—at that number the Court will commence the docket; the appearances commence at No. 303.

Monday, April 3.

The Court met—Present, Ewing and Marshall, Judges; several motions were heard, and the Court adjourned.

Tuesday, April 4.

CAUSES DECIDED. Holbert, adm'r. vs. Montgomery's adm'r., judgment, Greenup, affirmed. Mercer, Powell vs. Swan, adm'r. (two cases), decrees, Henderson; affirmed with damages. Bates vs. Thornberry, &c. decree, Bullitt; reversed. Brown's heirs vs. Hord &c. decree, Mason; reversed for want of proper parties.

ORDERS. Ward vs. Bices, judgment, Greenup. Lindsey vs. Floyd, judgment, Campbell; motions for supersedeas overruled. Breeding, &c. vs. Taylor, judgment, Campbell; supersedeas granted.

Harrison vs. Talbot, and Talbot vs. Harrison, (2 cases), decrees, Nelson. Shain vs. Camron, etc., decree, Bullitt. Jenkins vs. Lindsey, decree, Madison. Wilson vs. Slater's adm'r., decree, Todd. Bank Com'rs vs. Boyce's ex'ors, judgment, Mercer. Same vs. Vanover, &c., judgment, Mercer. Same vs. Head, &c., judgment, Mercer. Same vs. Springate, etc., judgment, Mercer. Reno vs. Atkinson, judgment, Jefferson; were heard, the defendants in the four latter cases made default.

Perciful vs. Henderson, etc., decree, Hardin, dismissed by the plaintiff. Choate vs. Wells, judgment, Jefferson; nonsuit.

Wednesday, April 5.

CAUSES DECIDED. Bank Com'rs vs. Boyce's ex'ors, Vanover, etc. Heard, etc. three cases, judgments, Mercer, reversed. Sutton vs. City of Louisville, Arnold & Earich vs. Shields, etc.

Reno vs. Atkinson, judgments, Jefferson; reversed.

Gen'ty's adm'r. vs. McKeehan, judgment, Jefferson; affirmed. Beeler et al. vs. Hill's ex'or., decree, Nelson; reversed, and cause remanded for a re-adjustment of the accounts.

ORDERS. McNeal's adm'r. vs. Blackburn, judgment, Boone.

Mason vs. Mulholl, judgment, Montgomery. Peniberton vs. Samuel, judgment, Franklin; supersedeas granted. Morrison, etc. vs. Morrison, etc., decree, Warren.

Martin vs. Edmunds, decree, Barren. Cosby's heirs vs. Harlan, decree Washington. Master'son's heirs vs. Marshall, etc., decree, Mason.

Johnson vs. Grisham, decree, Calloway. Grayson's heirs, etc. vs. McMurtry's heirs, decree, Greenup. Lee, etc. vs. Reed, etc., decree, Mason.

Wright vs. Overstreet, decree, Jefferson; were heard, the defendants in the three latter cases made default. Fifthback vs. Scott, mill case, from Jessamine; set for 2d May.

Wolfe, etc. vs. Nelson & Co., decree, Jefferson, reargued.

Finley and wife vs. Farrow, judgment, Clarke; order to advertise.

Thursday, April 6.

CAUSES DECIDED. Clarke vs. McFarland's adm'r., judgment, Franklin reversed. Stewart, etc. vs. Wilson, decree, Rockcastle; reversed. Hall vs. Hahn's heirs, judgment, Scott; affirmed.

ORDERS. The case of Jackson's will, from Bourbon, was continued, and set for 12th Oct.

Prewitt vs. Lane, decree, Meade; appeal dismissed for the failure to file record. Adams and al. vs. Tierman, etc., judgment, Bath; was argued.

Friday, April 7.

CAUSES DECIDED. Castleman vs. Castleman, etc. appeal from Gallatin; dismissed, because the applicant cannot maintain it. Mitchell's vs. Miller Smith, etc., decree, Warren; reversed, because the bill was dismissed absolutely.

Pleak vs. Chambers, judgment, Montgomery; affirmed. Megowan, etc. vs. Crooks, judgment, Clarke; reversed. Jenkins vs. Lindsey, decree, Madison; reversed.

ORDERS. Boswell vs. Brown, (two cases), judgments, Jessamine; supersedeas granted. Rodes vs. Morton, etc. (five cases), judgments, Fayette; were re-argued in part.

Saturday, April 8.

CAUSES DECIDED. Johnson, ex'or. of Moore, vs. Beauchamp and al, decree, Butler; reversed. Rogers vs. Hicks, judgment, Fayette; affirmed, with damages. The cases of Rodes vs. Morton, etc., were fully argued.

Sunday, April 10.

CAUSES DECIDED. Ward's adm'r. vs. Brown, judgment, Franklin; reversed. Trubee vs. Crutcher, and vice versa, decree, Barren; affirmed on the appeal of Trubee, and reversed on the appeal of Crutcher.

Hawkin's adm'r. vs. Singleton's heirs' and vice versa, decree, Jessamine; reversed on the errors assigned by both parties, and cause remanded for new accounts to be taken. Cosby's heirs vs. Harlan, decree, Washington; reversed.

ORDERS. Sneed's adm'r. vs. Warren, decree, Logan. Mitchell, etc., vs. Miller, etc., decree, Warren; rehearing granted.

Beauchamp vs. Buckman, decree, Washington. Arnold vs. Trundle, judgment, Boone. Moore and al. vs. Webb, decree, Madison. Bell vs. Fry, etc., judgment, Greenup. Powell vs. Powell, decree, Greenup.

Ward, etc. vs. Williams, decree, Montgomery. Jones vs. Chiles, judgment, Montgomery. Higbee vs. Allison, decree, Jessamine. Shally vs. Gore, decree, Nelson.

Churchill vs. Akin, adm'r. decree, Green. Glass vs. Bland's adm'r. decree, Nelson. Elder vs. Robertson, judgment, Washington. Quetemes vs. Beckenridge, judgment, Jefferson.

Elliot vs. Porter, judgment, Butler. Sanders vs. Peck, judgment, Boone. Sanders' heirs vs. Jennings, etc., decree, Owen. Carroll vs. Ensign, decree, Morgan.

Geoghegan vs. Withers, judgment, Meade; were heard, the defendants in the two latter cases made default. Schooler vs. Pond, decree, Garrard; nonsuit. The Court, yesterday, reached No. 146, on the docket.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KY. STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 1, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$8. 20 18 16 37 41 27 48 60 2
Class No. 2, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 31 12 70 63 55 2 9 58 38 42 15 4
Class No. 3, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 54 53 32 30 43 62 18 12 2 51 42 53
Class No. 4, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 35 18 20 33 15 52 53 1 47 39 44 75 3
Class No. 5, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 40 69 51 7 32 19 66 48 30 23 68
Class No. 6, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 23 35 53 5 6 38 69 62 42 68 56
Class No. 7, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 23 36 16 39 18 17 6 53 33 41 43 48
Class No. 8, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 61 63 2 38 36 43 62 18 12 2 51 42 53
Class No. 9, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$8. 7 19 38 16 63 51 56 58 25 27
Class No. 10, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 48 18 13 12 17 7 6 36 10 60 74 43
Class No. 11, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 18 8 5 71 28 56 42 33 34 35 58 21
Class No. 12, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 3 54 50 69 59 8 9 46 56 57 51 64
Class No. 13, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 9 43 65 35 32 43 30 26 54 8 36 53
Class No. 14, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 46 2 5 51 43 30 57 15 20 44 50 37
Extra Class No. 1, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$5. 57 41 5 43 65 61 34 56 7 44 32 20
A. S. STREETER.

Lexington, Ky.

DIED.—In Nicholasville, on Monday night last, of consumption, Mr. MINOS HEARNE, late of this city.

In this city, on Monday last, —ELGIN, only daughter of Mr. Jos. M. Elgin, of Scott county, aged about 11 years.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ATTENTION!

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY are hereby notified to parade on SATURDAY NEXT, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M. Instead of 4 o'clock.

By order of S. C. TROTTER, Captain.

Lex. April 19, 1837—16-11.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID HEARSE AND HARNESS, at a very reduced price, if application be made soon to the Printer or the subscriber in Lexington. J. MURPHY, Jr

The Blue Lick House

G. L. PRYOR, the present proprietor of this interesting establishment, has been for some time engaged in the repair of the House lately occupied by **Mr. Moore**, at the Blue Lick; having added a superior gallery porch to the house, which has 27 rooms, and has also erected a row of new cottages, convenient to the spring; to which are attached both private and public **BATH-HOUSES**; and has prepared himself with every thing necessary to render travellers and boarders comfortable, both as it respects **Food, Drink, and Lodging**. He has the best cook in the country—the best Liquors the country affords, (in addition to the **Blue Lick Water**)—his beds are all new and in good order. A fine Band of Music; and as the stages stop at his house it will render the situation more pleasant to those who may choose to visit the Springs, either for health or amusement. Those who may wish to do so, and every opportunity afforded them. Various references could be made, but we advise persons who may feel disposed to do so, to come and see for themselves.

April 20, 1837—16-3m.

ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE.
JUST received and for sale at Skillman's, Main-street, Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, by the late John Armstrong, M. D. Edited by Joseph Rix, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.
April 19, 1837—16-1c.

MAY FLOWERS.



WE have at no former period been enabled to lay before our friends and correspondents so BRILLIANT a series of SCHEMES as we now offer them for the month of May. The Class of the Alexandria is indeed splendid beyond precedent, and indeed all the Virginia Lotteries are worthy of particular attention; and we recommend early application for Tickets to ensure a supply and prevent disappointment. Address **S. J. SYLVESTER**, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital \$30,000! 25 Prizes of \$1,000.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 3.
For the Benefit of the Town of Wellsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday May 6, 1837.

CAPITALS.
\$30,000, \$10,000, \$7,000, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.
Tickets only 10 Cents.
A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars—Halves & Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

SYLVESTER'S FAVORITE! \$30,000.
Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 4.
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Saturday, May 13, 1837.

CAPITALS.
100 Prizes of \$1,000! 100 of \$500, 100 of \$400, 100 of \$300, 100 of \$200, 100 of \$150, 100 of \$100, 100 of \$50, 100 of \$25, 100 of \$10, 100 of \$5, 100 of \$2, 100 of \$1.
Tickets only 10 Cents.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 Packages of shares in proportion.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 4
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, May 20, 1837.

SCHEME.
\$25,000, 7,500, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$120. Packages of halves and eighths in proportion.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,
Class No. 21, for 1837.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Monday, May 23, 1837.

SCHEME.
\$30,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.
Tickets for Five Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$65. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

THE SCHEME OF SCHEMES.
75,000 dollars.

Alexandria Lottery, Class E.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. May 27, 1837.

RICH & SPLENDID SCHEME.
\$75,000, 25,000, 10,000, 10,000, 9,000, 8,000, 7,500, 7,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,732, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 750, 50 prizes of \$600, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 60 of 300, 60 of 250, &c., &c.
Tickets only \$20.
Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this magnificent Scheme may be had for 250 dollars. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE.
LEXINGTON, April 11, 1837.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LEXINGTON & OHIO RAIL ROAD CO. are hereby notified that an election for a President and 12 Directors, on the part of the Stockholders, will be held at the office of said Company, on Monday the 15th day of May next, agreeably to the charter. Polls to open at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A. O. NEWTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

16-1d

Lottery Office.



LOOK AT THIS
\$50,000 for \$10

WHOLL GET THE PRIZES?

Kentucky State Lottery.

CLASS 16.
Highest Prize, \$30,000.
Also—50 Prizes of 1,000 &c., &c.
Whole Tickets \$10—halves \$5.

Kentucky State Lottery.

CLASS 17.
Highest Prize, \$25,224 11-00.
Also—50 Prizes of 1,000 &c., &c.
Whole Tickets, \$10—halves \$5.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 2, for 1837.
Highest Prize, \$12,000.
Also—15 Prizes of \$1,000 &c., &c.
Whole Tickets \$5—halves \$2.50.
Tickets in the above, or any other Class of the Kentucky State Lottery, can be had by application to **A. S. SYLVESTER**, Next door to the City Library, Main-street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders from the country promptly and confidentially attended to, if addressed to **A. S. SYLVESTER**, Lexington, Ky.

New Store.

KENNARD & Co.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that they have opened an entirely **New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS.**

At the store formerly occupied by J. M. Hewitt, Jr. on Main-street, between Main Cross and Mill-street.

By the arrangements we have made, we feel confident we shall be able to sell goods of as new style, and on as favorable conditions, as any house in the west.

From one of our firm who will continue in Baltimore for some time, constant additions to our stock may be expected. Hoping by strict attention to business, and a disposition to render entire satisfaction to those who may honor us with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

Lexington, April 14, 1837—16-1c

CALOMEL.

WHEN the Universal and extraordinary sensitive properties of Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills, shall have become fully appreciated, then will this vile preparation from that most unimagination of all the mineral kingdoms cease to exert its pestilential influence on the lives and happiness of the inhabitants of this lower world. Then shall this dangerous medicine be totally superseded by that which experience has taught to be all that is required in the most miserable and horrible diseases, as well as proving itself to be equally applicable to both sexes and all ages. After a dose of Calomel, how miserable the feelings! And which it requires some days to disperse; and the greatest care is required as to diet. With Brandreth's Pills all this is reversed. At first, it is true, you may feel a little queer, but then it does not last generally half an hour, and the improvement in the whole body is almost immediate. Observe the eye, that index of the mind, and the body too, how it seems to revive in life and animation after some use has been made of these fair Pills. The inevitable exclamation of all that use them is—No wonder these Brandreth's Pills acquire so much fame, if all who use, are so much benefited by them as I am. It should be borne in mind that the object of these Pills, is to restore diseased persons to a state of health, by cleansing the stomach, and purifying the blood, and whoever uses them according to the directions, will be satisfied that they are quite as good as recommended. Their properties as an anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use, receive end them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and have only to be tried to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Hundreds of certificates in their favor can be seen at any time.

Remember, no drug store has them for sale—and beware, beware of counterfeits!

Sold by **A. T. SKILMAN**, Lexington; **A. M. Preston**, Winchester; **Griffin & Samuel**, Paris; **A. Hoeker**, Staunton; **Crug & Hawkins**, Georgetown; **Cardwell & Cook**, Harrodsburg; **Russell & Lender**, Frankfort; **Just & Minor**, P. M. Price; **Powell**, Taylor & Edgington, Greensburg; **Sam Phillips**, Campbellville; **R. C. McElwaine**, Lawrenceburg; **A. Broadwell**, Cynthiana. Agents apply to, or address **S. J. SYLVESTER**, General Agent Fourth Cross, one door from Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Veterinary Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and the country at large, that he intends remaining for some length of time in Lexington, at Mr. SAMUEL PERL'S Tavern Water-street, where he intends to commence his practice of CURING HORSES of various diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringbone, Polio, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other distempers which horses are subject to. Persons having horses afflicted with any of the above diseases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or sending for him in time, he will guarantee to effect a cure.
JOHN HUBLEY.
Lex April 15, 1837—16-3m

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back.
Leave Dayton every day at 12 p. m., arrive at Indianapolis by 4 p. m. next day.
Leave Indianapolis every day at 11 a. m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p. m. next day.
To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back.
Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p. m.
Leave Terre Haute every day at 12 p. m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p. m.
To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, 110 miles and back.
Leave Terre Haute every day at 9 a. m., arrive at Vandalia by 4 p. m.
Leave Vandalia every day at 4 a. m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p. m.
To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 45 miles and back.
Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a. m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p. m.
Leave St. Louis every day at 3 p. m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p. m.
To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 35. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back.
Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Georgetown by 5 p. m.
Leave Georgetown every day at 8 p. m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a. m. next day.

No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back.
Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p. m., arrive at Louisville by 1 a. m. next day.
Leave Louisville every day at 12 m., arrive at Georgetown by 8 p. m.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.
Leave Louisville every day at 2 a. m., arrive at Glasgow by 4 p. m.
Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p. m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a. m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, 70 miles and back.
Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p. m.
Leave Nashville every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Glasgow by 7 p. m.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 117 miles and back.
Leave Nashville every day at 11 a. m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p. m. next day.
Leave Huntsville every day at 4 p. m., arrive at Nashville by 8 a. m. next day.

Proposals for running this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, 123 miles and back, will be considered.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elytown, 99 miles and back.
Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p. m., arrive at Elytown by 1 a. m. next day.
Leave Elytown every day at 3 a. m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p. m.
To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.
Leave Elytown every day at 1 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 4 p. m.
Leave Montgomery every day at 24 p. m., arrive at Elytown by 3 a. m. next day.
To stop at two intermediate points if required.

Each route is to be bid for separately. The route, the sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form: viz: "We the undersigned, guaranty that if this bid for carrying the Express Mail from [] to [] is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed. Dated 1837."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty. The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expenditure, without making the additional compensation authorized by law. The mails are to leave precisely at the time set.

ST. MARY'S HALL, GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY: FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTUNDO, as Principal Teacher, with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a winter term, of twenty two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The regular expenses for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted for daughters of *clergymen of the Church*. Full course of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches.

There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedding, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen. Books and stationery will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged \$12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be charges additional to the above—for instruction in the French language, \$7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,) in the German, Italian, and Spanish, \$10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, \$25 a quarter; on the Harp, with use of instrument, \$10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, \$8 a quarter; and in fancy work, \$6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family, under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expending will be expected of all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish the domestic character. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it, and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for glory, honor and immortality hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., Chaplain and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

*From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has filled me with joy, and I feel that the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings. In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, whether or I know, or do not know, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have revered him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connections in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am not acquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian parents seek a Christian education.

From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTUNDO, and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they would be placed. With the exception of the elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from those interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England, the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with the character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

April 20, 1837—16-3m.

Blank warrants FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FOR 1837.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN, & CO
(Successors to Collins, Timberlake & Co.)

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are now receiving at their store rooms, No. 52, Main St. a large and elegant assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Purchased from the latest Eastern arrivals, to which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers, with the assurance that the amount of Stock, and Style, are at least equal to any imported to this market. Among their stock are:

Super London Cloths, all colors;
De do Cassimeres and Cassinette;
Twilled Tulle and Summer Cloth;
Plain and light Satin and Marseilles Vestings;
Linen Drilling, corded and plain;
India; Grass and brown Linens;
Cotton Drills and Nankens;
Men's and boy's Summer Wear, large stock;
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Shawls and Scarfs;
Faint and figured black Silk;
Figured Broad Silk, new article;
Plain and figured Ross Silk, black colored needle worked Pelerine Capes and Collars, on Linen Cambric, Bobbinet and Muslin;
Gloves, Kid, Pig Nite and Brind;
Needle worked and Tambdaed Drapery Muslins;
Painted Muslins, Lawns and Cambricks;
Crape Lyonsese, new article for dresses;
Black and blue black Broadlinings;
English and French Hosiery;
Satin Bombazine and Mohair plaited and plain Stocks;
Straw Bonnets, latest style;
Palm and Lezard Hats, plain and trimmed;
Silk net, Merino and Lamb's wool Drawers and Suits;
SILK HATS;
Dress and Marseilles quilts;
Brown, bleached and striped Cotton, heavy stock;
Tickings, Aprons and Furniture Checks;
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols;
Rice's and Tablan's best made

SHOES AND SLIPPERS;

4 1/2, 5 1/2, and 6 1/2 Street Muttig;
Imperial and Ingrain Carpeting, a handsome stock;
Venetian, Passage and Star Carpeting, a handsome stock;
1000 pieces Wall Paper, entirely new patterns.

Mahogany frame Looking Glasses;
Anchor Bolting Cloths, No 3 to 8 (warranted);
Colerain Linen, a large lot;
Dress and Table Cloths and Birds Eye Diapers;
Crash, for towelling.

With a great many other articles, all of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this city.
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
A few sets of John & Peter Partridge's HACKLES for sale. Also a large lot of TOW LINES.

TO THE BREEDERS OF GOOD CATTLE.

I HAVE procured for the use of my Cows, a thorough bred BULL. I will permit him to go to a few others.

MONTEZUMA,

Bred by Mr. Lewis Sanders, got by SULTAN; dam Ditty, by Tecumseh, imported in 1817; grand dam imported in 1817.
SULTAN, Red and white, bred by Col. Powell, of Philadelphia, got by the celebrated bull, Malcom, (bred by Mr. J. Whitaker, in England) grand dam Susan, a first run, imported in 1829. For the pedigree of SULTAN, see the English Herd Book. Upon examination it will be found to be pure, without alloy, descending from the most favorite animal, to the origin of the improved Short Horn Durham Cattle, the STUDLEY BULL. Price TEN DOLLARS per Cow, with the usual charge for pasturage, if the cow remains more than one week. Money to be paid when the cow is taken away.

GEO. R. TROTTER.
Col. Trotter's Old Farm,
April 13, 1837—15-3c.

THE TURF HORSE COLUMBUS,

BY OSCAR,
DAM BY IMPORTED DUNGANNON,
(Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Houston, Romulou, Remus, Jasper, Nashville, Maid and several others, who will make their first appearance on the Turf this season.)

STANDS the present season at Wm. W. GRAY'S, adjoining the ground of the Association Race Course, Lexington, at the low price, of \$30 due within the season, which will require the 1st of July, if not paid then \$35 will be required; \$50 to insure. Every attention will be given to the horses, and to find in him a first rate horse, and an excellent blue grass pasture gratis and grained at cost, with the strictest attention by the proprietor in every instance.
March 1837—14-1c July.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
CIRCUMSTANCES have transpired since the partnership between Thos. J. Iles and Samuel M. Wright, (merchants doing business under the name and firm of Iles & Wright in the city of Lexington Ky.) was dissolved and the stock of GOODS belonging to the firm was sold by them to Messrs. CHINN & GAINES, which make it necessary for me now again to notify the public by advertisement, that the partnership was dissolved on the day of the sale to Chinn & Gaines, which was made on the 17th day of June 1836. My late partner has no authority over the debts due to the firm, or from the firm, nor to contract any debt in the name of the firm, nor to release or receive any debt due us, or to renew or extend any debt, nor in any way to bind us as late partner, without my express consent and joining him in the act by which, I am to be bound.

THOS. J. ILES.
Lex. March 24, 1837. 13-4—Lex. Intel.

WALKER'S MANLY EXERCISES.

JUST received and for sale at Skillman's Book Store, Main Street.
March 16, '37—11-1c.

Pottersfield.

THE citizens of Lexington are notified that they now have a pottersfield, ready for use. William Walker, living near it, will show the ground, and point out the manner in which all nuisances are to be disposed of by **JAMES G. McKINNEY, Mayor.**
Lex April 18, 1837. 16-3c

THEATRE.

MESSRS. POTTER & WATERS,
MOST respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will open the THEATRE for the summer season, with a strong and efficient Company, soon as arrangements can be made for affording and repairing the interior of the building.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

Will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, who broke open the door of the Lexington Theatre, entered the premises, cut the proscenium, and committed many other damages, to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars.

POTTER & WATERS.
April 20, 1837—16-1c

New Goods! New Goods!

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER,
Are now receiving their Spring and Summer importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.
COMPRISING a complete and general assortment, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public. They solicit a continuance of the favors of the customers of their predecessors, (Hawkins, Morrison & Hunter,) and promise them to offer every inducement to merit it.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington, containing 28 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Courthouse, on the Curd's road, (Main Cross street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meat-house, &c., all of brick, and new; a good Stable, Corn-crib, &c., within 15 feet of the house is a Well of never failing water, with a Pump, affording better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never seen it. I will sell the house with rights attached, and the balance in two or more lots if desired. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises.

JAMES L. HICKMAN.
Lexington, March 2

